39. (Amended) A method of screening a plurality of solid-forms of a compound-of-interest, comprising:

(a) preparing at least 24 samples each sample comprising the compound-of-interest and one or more components, wherein an amount of the compound-of-interest in each sample is less than 1 gram;

(b) processing at least 24 of the samples to generate an array wherein at least two of the processed samples comprise a solid-form of the compound-of-interest; and

(c) analyzing the processed samples to detect at least one solid-form.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein the amount of the compound-of-interest in each sample is less than about 100 milligrams.

41. The method of claim 39, wherein the amount of the compound-of-interest in each sample is less than about 100 micrograms.

42. The method of claim 39, wherein the amount of the compound-of-interest in each sample is less than about 100 nanograms.

43. (Amended) The method of claim 39, wherein one or more of the processed samples differ with respect to at least one of:

(a) amount or concentration of the compound-of-interest;

(b) the physical state of the solid-form of the compound-of-interest;

(c) the identity of one or more of the components;

(d) amount or concentration of one or more of the components;

(e) a physical state of one or more of the components; or

(f) pH.

44. The method of claim 39, wherein the processed samples are analyzed to determine if the solid-form is amorphous or crystalline.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein the processed samples are analyzed by visual inspection, video-optical microscopy, image analysis, polarized light analysis, near field scanning optical microscopy, far field scanning optical microscopy, atomic-force microscopy, or micro-thermal analysis.

46. (Amended) The method of claim 39, further comprising analyzing detected solid-form by infrared spectroscopy, near infrared spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, NMR, x-ray diffraction, neutron diffraction, powder x-ray diffraction, light microscopy, second harmonic generation, or electron microscopy.

47. The method of claim 39, further comprising analyzing the detected solid-form by differential scanning calorimetry or thermal gravimetric analysis.

48. The method of claim 39, wherein the compound-of-interest is a pharmaceutical, an alternative medicine, a dietary supplement, a nutraceutical, a sensory material, an agrochemical, an active component of a consumer formulation, or an active component of an industrial formulation.

49. (Amended) The method of claim 39, wherein one or more of the components is an excipient, a solvent, non-solvent, a salt forming component, a salt, an acid, a base, a gas, a pharmaceutical, a dietary supplement, an alternative medicine, a nutraceutical, a sensory compound, an agrochemical, an active component of a consumer formulation, an active component of an industrial formulation, a crystallization additive, an additive that affects particle or crystal size, an additive that structurally stabilizes crystalline or amorphous solid-forms, an additive that dissolves solid-forms, an additive that inhibits crystallization or precipitation, an optically-active solvent, an optically-active reagent, or an optically-active catalyst.

50. (Amended) The method of claim 39, wherein processing the samples comprises at least one of:

(a) adjusting a value of temperature;
(b) adjusting processing time;
(c) adjusting pH;
(d) adjusting amount or concentration of the compound-of-interest;
(e) adjusting amount or concentration of one or more of the components;
(f) adding one or more additional components;
(g) nucleation;
(h) precipitation; or
(i) controlling the evaporation of one or more of the components;

or a combination thereof.

51. The method of claim 39, wherein at least one solid-form of the compound-of-interest is amorphous or crystalline.

52. (Amended) The method of claim 51, wherein the form of the compound-of-interest is a salt, hydrate, anhydrous, co-crystal, dehydrated hydrate, solvate, desolvated solvate, clathrate, or inclusion.

53. (Amended) The method of claim 39, wherein the array comprises two or more polymorphs of the compound-of-interest.

54. The method of claim 39, wherein the array comprises two or more crystalline forms of the compound-of-interest, wherein at least two of the crystalline forms have a different crystal habit.

55. The method of claim 39, wherein the compound-of-interest is a pharmaceutical.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein the pharmaceutical is a small molecule.

57. The method of claim 55, wherein the pharmaceutical is an oligonucleotide, a polynucleotide, an oligonucleotide conjugate, a polynucleotide conjugate, a protein, a peptide, a peptidomimetic, or a polysaccharide.

58. The method of claim 39, wherein at least about 1000 samples are analyzed in parallel.

59. The method of claim 39, wherein at least about 10,000 samples are analyzed in parallel.